UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25377
6 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit to you information pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992) relating to the violation of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and the information provided in the attached materials circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
Ambassador

SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION
BY AUSTRIA
PURSUANT TO
PARAGRAPH 5 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 771 (1992)
AND
PARAGRAPH 1 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)
RELATING TO THE VIOLATIONS OF HUMANITARIAN LAW, INCLUDING GRAVE BREACHES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS BEING COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

11 FEBRUARY 1993

INTRODUCTION

The following is a submission of information by Austria pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992). The information submitted is not intended to duplicate any of the numerous reports that have already been published on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia (Annex I).

In accordance with the said resolutions, the information made available is "substantiated", i.e. based upon eyewitness testimonies directly available to the Austrian authorities. The testimonies were given by 145 Bosnian men who were liberated from the camp of Trnopolje on 1 October 1992 and, after a stay in Karlovac/Croatia, were accommodated in Austria as from 10 November 1992. Their reports were gathered by the Austrian authorities in the course of the procedures relating to their application for asylum.

With few exceptions, all of the witnesses are Muslims. They all come from the region of Prijedor in northern Bosnia, namely from the following villages: Donji Garevci, Hambarine, Hrnici, Kevljani, Kamicani, Kozarac, Kozarusa, Prijedor, Rakovcani, Raskovac, Rizanovici, Sivci, Trnopolje, Tukovi, Zekovi. The men were detained in the following camps: Trnopolje, Keraterm, Omarska, Beziani and Manjaca. Many of them went through several camps before being brought to Trnopolje and liberated on 1 October.

The following report consists of two parts. Part I summarizes testimonies describing the occupation of certain villages of the Prijedor region and acts of "ethnic cleansing". Part II contains reports about the above mentioned detention camps.

One of the witnesses handed over to the Austrian authorities a list of 150 alleged war criminals. This document as well as a translation into English and further explanations are attached to the report (Annex II).

The names and personal data of all witnesses are known to the Austrian authorities. However, with respect to the Austrian legislation on data protection as well as for security reasons, they have not been included in this report.

PART I

MASS FORCIBLE EXPULSION AND DEPORTATION OF CIVILIANS

It should be noted that terms like "Serbian soldiers", "cetniks", "Serbian police" etc. do not necessarily refer to special units in technical terms. Many of the witnesses stress that it was very difficult for them to recognize the different military and paramilitary groups. Particularly the term "cetnik" is often used by the witnesses to describe any uniformed Serb.

DONJI GAREVCI

On 9 July 1992 Serbian units entered the village of Donji Garevci and arrested all men while women and children were allowed to stay. The arrested were forced to walk to Trnopolje. Witnesses report that during this march, soldiers shot arbitrarily into the crowd. 60 people were reportedly killed. The bodies were just left along the road.

HAMBARINE

Hambarine was attacked with heavy artillery as from 20 July 1992. Serbian units entered the village on 22 July. Most of the houses were destroyed. The population was ordered to surrender and forced to walk to the nearby village of Rakovcani. In the course of these events, some people were reportedly shot.

HRNICI

On 14 July 1992, Serbian units entered the village of Hrnici. All men were arrested and reportedly beaten and maltreated, the women and chidren were allowed to stay in their houses.

A 38-year-old refugee reports in this context: "We had to lay down on the ground; the Serbs beat us; I was beaten with a rifle butt. One soldier cut my ear; one ear of my brother was almost cut off, a cetnik also cut his neck...The Serbs shot men who tried to flee. Partly they used filed patrons causing small points of entry but large exit wounds." The same witness estimates that eight men were killed and refers to one of the soldiers as PADZANIN. One witness reports that ten inhabitants who did not want to leave their houses were shot by soldiers.

KAMICANI

After attacks with heavy artillery as from 24 May 1992, the village of Kamicani was entered by Serbian units on 26 May 1992. Houses were plundered and set on fire. Many villagers had already fled, others tried to protect themselves from the shelling by hiding in cellars. On 26 May, the remaining villagers were ordered to surrender in leaving their houses with white flags. There are reports about killings in this context.

The men were seperated from women and children. A group of men was taken to Keraterm, other villagers were forced to walk to the camp of Trnopolje.

KEVLJANI

Around 24 May 1992, Serbian units occupied the village of Kevljani. The fleeing civilian population was shot at.

One witness reports that the Serbian soldiers singled out some people on the basis of a list and took them to a school building where they were tortured.

The population was transferred to the camp of Keraterm/Prijedor.

KOZARAC

The village of Kozarac was attacked by Serbian units with heavy artillary as from 24 May 1992. This attack was followed by the invasion of the village with tanks. According to a 58-year old witness, Serbian soldiers fired at everything that moved. The panic-stricken villagers first hidden in their cellars either fled to the woods or surrendered immediately. The houses and shops were plundered and set on fire.

A 32-year old refugee reports: "Until 26 May 1992, we stayed in the cellar. That day, Serbian soldiers and cetniks penetrated my father's house, dragged my father out of the house and shot him into the abdomen and the thigh. After about six hours, my father died of these injuries."

The villagers hidden in the woods had to surrender after about one week because the situation was hopeless due to the constant shelling. A 41-year old witness describes the situation as "a real slaughter".

Another witness reports: "... there were about 140 members of the Bosnian territorial defence left. Some of them were shot immediately after their capitulation, although we were standing on the road, holding a white flag. About 30 Muslims were killed without any reason whatsoever."

Immediately upon the arrest, the villagers were searched for money, objects of value and documents. Some of the documents were destroyed in front of their eyes.

Many of the witnesses report that they were beaten in the course of the capture and deportation. On the one hand, Serbian soldiers stroke at random at the villagers who had been driven together, on the other hand testimonies report that soldiers singled out people arbitrarily and took them to a nearby house. The same soldiers were observed to come back with blood on their hands, while the victims were never seen again. One eyewitness identified a man named Zoran BUROVNICA as one of the soldiers involved in these acts. According to another witness,

some men were brought to a house where the Serbian soldiers had established a kind of "commander's office", where some 50 men are reported having been tortured and killed. The witness gives the names of two of the victims as Fodil MUJKANOVIC, 45 years old, waiter and Mirsad GARIBOVIC, 30 years old, grocer. One witness reports that his brother in law and other relatives were shot in the course of these events near the school.

Many witnesses had the impression that in the course of these events, mainly wealthy people and people with a higher education were singled out and killed.

The men, classified in two groups, armed and unarmed men, were seperated from women and children. Then the villagers were brought away in groups. According to testimonies, the soldiers asked for instructions by radio regarding free capacities in the different camps. The villagers were brought to the camps of Trnopolje, Keraterm and Omarska. Some women and children were reportedly released, others transferred to camps in Travnik, Zenica or Trnopolje.

The transfer of the men, mostly unarmed civilians, was partly carried out by busses. 50 - 70 persons were kept under surveillance by four to five soldiers in each bus. There are reports about arbitrary brutalizations in the busses. According to several witness accounts, the deportees were beaten with rifle butts, heavy sticks and fists during the transfer. A 56-year old witness reports that several persons died as a consequence of these maltreatments. One witness reports that in the bus which brought him to Keraterm one person was shot. He identified one of the soldiers beating the people as Vlado KOBAS from Petrov Gaj.

Other villagers were forced to walk to the camps. One 35-year old witness describes: "On 12 June 1992 I was brought to Keraterm with about 150 other people. We had to walk about four kilometers, escorted by heavily armed Serbian soldiers. After about one kilometer, 42 people were singled out and shot." Another witness describes that the villagers who

surrendered immediately on 24 May were forced to walk to Trnopolje; people who were not able to follow quickly enough were kicked, beaten and even killed. One witness reports that, on his way to the camp, he saw ten dead bodies in the road ditch.

One witness listed the names of serbian soldiers who were part of the units occupying Kozarac:
Dusan TADIC,
Miso RADULOVIC,
Goran GAJIC,
Milutin RADULOVIC,
Goran BOROVNICA,
Mladen MITROVIC,
Marjan MITROVIC.

There is also a report about a rape in Kozarac. A 37-year-old refugee describes: "On 8 July 1992 a Serbian soldier found me when I went back to my house to look for items of value .... I went together with my wife. Ten members of the military police came. I was taken to Keraterm by car, while my wife was raped there .... She told me about it, the perpetrator's name is Spasoje Cicic.

KOZARUSA

Kozarusa was attacked by heavy artillery as from 24 May 1992. Some villagers fled to the woods, others surrendered. Houses were destoyed and burnt down. One witness reports that, in his opinion, the soldiers entering Kozarusa did not belong to the regular armed forces but to "special units". He had heard that they consisted mainly of Serbs from Vukovar.

One villager who was wounded during the shelling reports: "My wife died in the shelling; I myself was wounded by grenades in the abdomen and the hip. Together with some 20 other wounded I was provisonally doctored by the Serbian soldiers and brought to Prijedor hospital. Even in the hospital, ill-treatments by Serbs took place. Usually, they came at midnight, insulted and

beat the wounded and asked us to tell where we had our rifles....The food supply was very bad and we found ourselves maltreated by soldiers as well as by doctors. The medical staff was very rough during the treatments, they tore the stiches out of the wounds..."

One witness reports:" I went to a nearby forest where I hid for 24 days. From this hiding place I could see that one night 300 people were killed by Serbian soldiers." This witness continues his description: "I had to surrender after 24 days because I was out of food; six soldiers arrested me and brought me to the village of Parasi (1 km away) where I had to work for Serbian farmers; on 9 July Serbian soldiers came to the village with 300 prisoners and took me to Trnopolje together with this group. We had to walk on the road to Trnopolje, the soldiers shot arbitrarily about 50 men aged from 20 - 30."

One witness reports that a 14-year old girl was raped on the day of the occupation by two men in front of her father's eyes.

Immediately upon the arrest, the villagers were searched for money, objects of value and documents. Some of the documents were destroyed in front of their eyes. Men were seperated from women and children. According to a witness account, wealthy people and intellectuals were systematically shot while other persons were executed at random. One witness reports that two about 30-year old men were singled out and shot. Another witness also refers to the execution of two men.

Most of the arrested were questioned. According to some testimonies, the serbian soldiers tried to find out names of representatives of the "Party of the Democratic Action" and the place where they hid. According to several reports, some of the persons questioned were beaten with rifle butts.

A 19-year-old witness was forced with a gunpoint to adm[illegible] that he was a member of the territorial defence. He also reports that he was beaten and kicked.

One group of villagers was taken by busses to the camp of Trnopolje, others were brought to Keraterm or Omarska.

One witness reports that on the way to Keraterm, he saw the bodies of ten dead Muslims.

When entering and leaving the busses the deportees were reportedly beaten with rubber sticks and rifle butts.

RAKOVCANI

Serbian units entered the village of Rakovcani on 20 July 1992. According to the testimonies, deportations took place as from 22 July, when women and children were taken to Trnopolje by busses. Maltreatments of men during their arrest were common.

The men were taken to different camps, mainly to Trnopolje and Omarska. One witness reports that during their transfer to Trnopolje, the villagers were forced to sing Serbian songs.

RIZVANOVICI

Attacks with heavy artillery on the village started as from 16 July 1992, infantry entered Rizvanovici on 20 July. According to eyewitness accounts, the Serbian units were shooting around at random when entering the village.

A 56-year-old refugee describes the situation as follows: "Dead bodies were laying around everywhere. It was nearly impossible to walk on the street without hinderance. People on the streets were beaten. I got a kick on my head with a rifle butt. The soldiers were always drunk. On the way to the place where they wanted us to gather, we had to step over the bodies of people who had been shot. I know the name of the Serbian commander, who gave the orders, Rade BILBIJA."

The account of dead bodies in the streets were confirmed by other witnesses, one of them talking about an estimated number of 3000 persons killed. Also the commander's name was confirmed by other witnesses, one of them adding that he is from the village of LESKAR.

All men were forced to leave their houses and were brought to busses which took them to Keraterm and Omarska while the women, children and the elderly were reportedly allowed to stay in their houses.

A number of incidents in the course of the arrests and transfers to the camps are reported. Witnesses recount that they were searched for money and objects of value and had to render their documents to the soldiers. Another witness says that all those who put up resistence were shot immediately. Others report that the people rounded up by the soldiers were beaten with rifle butts and heavy sticks.

One refugee states: "Five soldiers tore me to a nearby brook. They pushed me into the water and one said that I would die here and now so that the fields would not be polluted further. Then he said he would not kill me. They wanted me to smooth the thorny way for them. I had to creep, up the slope through shrubbery, up the slope. On the top, there was another group of soldiers waiting, pushing me into a bus. Inside the bus, we had to cross our hands behind the head and were not allowed to move. The soldiers continued to beat us. Some people's neck was broken, others were beaten on the back until they vomited blood. They died on the way. I was beaten with a rubber stick and an iron stick; I had a broken rib..."

A 25-year-old witness mentioned a further detail in adding that some men had to lay down on the floor of the bus; soldiers trampled on them and beat them. Several witnesses report that they were forced to sing Serbian songs during the transfer.

SIVCI

On 14 June 1992 the village of Sivci was occupied by Serbian forces. According to concurrent reports, Serbian soldiers went from house to house and arrested the Muslim men, took their money, objects of value as well as documents and immediately transferred them to camps, mainly to Keraterm. The number of deportees was estimated by several witnesses at about

1000. If possible - most of the houses were set on fire - the women were allowed to stay in their houses for the time being. Plunderings took place.

A 56-year-old Muslim refugee reports: "In Sivci, too, people were beaten and killed. I was beaten with a heavy stick. The Serbs shot some people without any reason. By choosing their victims they didn't follow any special patterns."

One witness states that his two brothers where beaten by soldiers with rifle butts and kicked with the boots when leaving their house. One of his brothers was cut with a knife. Another man was cut in his neck.

TRNOPOLJE

The village of Trnopolje was besieged by Serbian units as from late May 1992, but the troups entered the village only on 9 July 1992.

The villagers were forced to leave their houses. According to a witness, women and children were brought away by trains. In the course of the arrest some men were shot. One 43-year-old witness reports: "My brother, the son of a relative and other people were immediately killed by the cetniks...I saw that ten people were shot without any reason and I heard about many more killings. One of the cetniks who killed a Muslim is called Mlado VAVRK."

The witnesses report that the men were brought either to the camp of Trnopolje or transferred to Omarska and Keraterm. There are also reports about ill-treatments during the transfers. The arrested were forced to sing Serbian songs at gunpoint.

A 22-year-old refugee having been detained in the camp of Trnopolje witnessed the following incident in the village: "mid-September, there was a killing at the mosque of Trnopolje. Three Muslims were killed only because of their religion."

ZECOVI

The village of Zecovi was attacked by Serbian units as from 23 July 1993. Witnesses report that although there was no resistance, the soldiers shot around and killed many inhabitants. Houses were reportedly plundered and set on fire.

According to concurrent testimonies, the men were arrested and questioned about weapons. They were beaten and transferred to camps by busses.

One witness reports: "Before the departure of the bus, one soldier singled out four men, among them my brother; I suppose that my brother and these three men were shot by the soldiers, because I heard in the bus that the soldiers said: 'Bring us some of them, we kill them immediately.'"

PART II
DETENTION CAMPS

OMARSKA

General conditions

The camp of Omarska was established on the site of a former iron mine. Office buildings, halls, garages and the tunnels were used for detention. According to the witnesses only men from approximately 18 - 60 years were held in this camp. The camp of Omarska was closed in the beginning of August 1992. Many of the witnesses attribute the closure to the fact that the attention of the international community was drawn to this particularly ill-famed and "unofficial" camp. The detainees were, however, not released but transferred to other camps, such as Trnopolje.

The former detainees report that they were held in overcrowded rooms where they could, in many cases, neither sit nor lay down.

It is unanimously reported that the food supply was absolutely insufficient and sometimes even came to a complete standstill. The following testimony of a 27-year-old witness is an example for many others: "The Serbs gave us one piece of bread and a little bit of water once a day. Sometimes we got warm meals, but it was rather hard to determine what it was." Other witnesses report: "In seven days, I only once got food..." or "In nine days, I got four pieces of bread and some water." The detainees were given only a few minutes for the consumption of their meal.

As to the hygienic conditions, many witnesses report that there were no toilets or washing facilities. A 22-year-old refugee describes: "We had no toilets, no water, only some buckets. I couldn't wash for 70 days."

There was no health care supplied by the camp administration. Some doctors among the prisoners themselves tried to take care of the sick and wounded, however, without any instruments or medicine. A 33-year-old witness reports: "There was no doctor in the camp. If someone was injured seriously, the Serbs let him die without any treatment."

Abuse of detainees

On their arrival in the camp, the arrested were reportedly searched and beaten, all items of value were confiscated. One witness describes: "When arriving in Omarska, we had to leave the bus. We were only allowed to look on the ground. I personally was not beaten, but those men who rose their head were beaten by the cetniks." Another witness states: "When we arrived (i.e. 28 May 1992) we had to walk to the tunnel through a row of soldiers who hit us with rifle butts, rubber sticks and fists."

According to concurrent reports, severe ill-treatments and even executions took place in the camp.

It is frequently stated that the detainees were beaten with heavy sticks, cables and rifle butts when queueing up for their meals. Sometimes, on their way to the "kitchen", the prisoners had to go through rows of soldiers who beat them. A 29-year-old witness reports: "When heading towards the kitchen to get our meal, we were often beaten by the soldiers. On both sides of the way, cetniks were standing who beat us with heavy sticks." A 46-year-old refugee describes these events as follows: "When returning to the garage after the meal, we had to go through a

row of soldiers. The Serbs beat us with heavy sticks and rifle butts. In the middle of this row, there was a table which we had to climb up. The Serbs tilted the table over when a person was standing on it and beat again... After meal, we had to lay on the ground. When a prisoner rose his head, he was beaten."

Arbitrary beatings took also place on other occasions. A 29-year-old refugee states: "There was a water tap in our hall, but we had no vessels to fill. So I decided to go to the kitchen in order to ask if I could lend one. On the way to the kitchen two cetniks interfered. They asked me where I was to go. Then they dragged me to the toilets and beat me up without any reason. My face was all bloody."

During the frequent questionings, detainees were beaten with rubber and iron sticks, rifle butts and clenched fists. It is notable that many of the former detainees report having been questioned about wealthy Muslims. Many of the witnesses draw the conclusion that wealthy, but also intellectual Muslims were the main target of persecution, torture and killings. In this context, a 40-year-old witness states: "The soldiers often came with a list of names. Those whom they read out had to go with them. They never came back. Most of the people on these lists were in good positions before the war, like managers, owners of restaurants etc."

Prisoners were regularly taken out of the vans, often during the night. Other detainees then could hear that they were beaten. According to a great number of reports, the soldiers usually singled out a group of three to four persons and tortured them. Witnesses report that in the morning, sometimes dead bodies could be seen in the court.

One eyewitness reports: "Only those were repeatedly questioned who seemed to be suspicious in some way. When they returned, they always were seriously injured....Most of them were questioned and tortured until they died from their injuries."

A 20-year-old refugee describes: "I was taken out six times and beaten in front of the hall by the cetniks with heavy stick, iron sticks and with boots."

Another witness states: "When we were questioned, we were beaten. I was beaten with a rubber stick."

A 53-year-old witness reports: "I heard from other men that they were stabbed with knifes. We could hear in the tunnel how those men cried."

Several witnesses report that detainees had to lay in the sun on a concrete floor - it was in summer and very hot - and were not allowed to move for several hours. As a consequence, they suffered from sunstrokes and sunburns.

One witness reports: "The most terrible thing was that prisoners were forced by Serbian soldiers to torture other prisoners". A 31-year-old witness, who was in the camp from 29 May to 6 August 1992 describes the following incident: "Four Muslims were taken out of the hall. Two of them were forced to tear off the genitals of the two others with their hands. Then two other Muslims were brought and they also had to tear off the genitals of the other two. Then the four Muslims were taken away by a truck. When they were taken away, they were still alive."

Killings

Different witnesses report that the Serbs grouped the detainees in "guilty" and "innocent" prisoners, depending on their level of education and their wealth. According to these testimonies, mostly - but in no way exclusively - rich persons and intellectuals were executed. A 23-year-old refugee reports that many people who were politically active or rather wealthy were killed or at least tortured. He further states: "I could witness that the Serbs killed many prisoners in front of our eyes".

Another refugee talks about a seperation of prisoners into three groups: "The first group were those who had been politically active. These people, about 1000, were immediately shot by the Serbs." The second group consisted of civilians and the third group of people who had participated in the war on the Bosnian side.

A 29-year-old refugee who was detained in Omarska as from 30 May 1992 describes: "It often happened that the Serbs called persons by name and brought them away. During the 73 day I stayed in the camp, I saw 1200 to 1400 dead bodies. Every morning, there were 15 to 20 dead bodies in the fields of the camp. Most of the Muslims were only killed because of the "ethnic cleansing". A great part of the victims was rich or educated." Another witness confirms the account in elborating further that many prisoners were forced to bury the bodies. One refugee, however, explains that sometimes, the bodies weren't even buried, they were just thrown on the scrap heap.

One witness who was detained in the camp from 26 May to 6 August 1992 reports: "While I was in Omarska, about 2000 people were killed, most of them shot."

A number of other incidents concerning arbitrary killings are reported. A 19-year-old witness detained from 29 May to 18 August 1992 describes: "Immediately on our arrival, around midnight, we heard gun-fire. It was said that three men had tried to flee. They were shot immediately after leaving the bus." He further reports that once, a young man who provocated the soldiers, was shot.

A 19-year-old refugee explains that on the day of his arrival in the camp (i.e. 27 May 1992), he saw that eleven prisoners were shot by Serbian soldiers.

A 53-year-old witness refers to his arrival in the camp (28 May 1992) in stating that at this occasion, the first and the last five men who left the bus were shot by Serbian soldiers.

A 31-year-old refugee describes: "Every day, together with other men, I had to clean the room in which detainees were beaten with heavy metal sticks from blood. When we had finished, we had to clean two small trucks from blood, too. The trucks were full of blood because dead bodies were transported. I suppose that in this camp, every day ten to fifteen people were killed. In the evening the soldiers called these people and took them away. They never returned." Another witness states that he had seen three times how dead Muslims were loaded onto a truck and brought away. Also other witnesses report that bodies were brought away in trucks.

One 20-year-old refugee describes that a massacer took place in July, when 200 prisoners were shot in one night. He himself was taken out of the hall with two other prisoners to load the bodies on a truck.

A witness who was held in Omarska from 26 May to 6 August 1992 reports: "I saw that three cetniks, among them Dusan TADIC from Kozarac, killed four young men. They first beat them up until they were laying on the floor, they cut their testicles....One of the victims was Emir .....(name unreadable in the protocol). A cetnik cut three crosses into his body, two in his head and one in his belly".

Another witness who was held in Omarska from 29 May to 6 August 1992 states that he had seen about 50 executions. He further describes: "Once they shot 20 people who had tried to flee....They wanted to demonstrate that it was useless to flee. They arranged that all prisoners had to watch the execution."

A witness who stayed in the camp from 26 May to 5 August 1992 reports the following incident: "Once we had to watch how the Serbs forced a prisoner to drink two liters of motoroil. Then they shot him."

A 27-year-old witness reports that one night, around 12 July 1992, a mass execution took place in the course of which about 60 persons were killed.

A 53-year old refugee refers to mass graves in Omarska: "Nobody took care of the sick. Near the camp, mass graves were dug by excavators. It was no secret that they threw even sick people who were still alive into these graves."

One witness who was detained in Omarska from 29 May to 6 August 1992 identified the following victims who were shot: Suad BESIC, Sefik SIVAC, Nusret BESIC, Zilhad ZERIC, Kafik BESIC and SEUAD MAHMULJIN.

***

The follwing list contains the names of persons mentioned by refugees as being responsible for ill-treatments of killings in Omarska. In those cases, where a particular incident is attributed to one of the persons listed, the name also appears in the above text.

Alleged responsibles for ill-treatments:

Nebojsa BOJIC from Omarska
Goran GRUBAN
Mico HRVACANIN
Miroslav HRVACANIN
Milan IDOVIC from Kozarac
Rajko MARMAT
Slobodan MARMAT
Zeljko MEAKIC (referred to as a commander of the camp)
Zeljko PAVLIC
Zdravko RITAN from Marica
Mico SDJELAR
VIDOVIC (first name unknown)

Alleged responsibles for killings:

Dusan TADIC from Kozarac

KERATERM

General conditions

The camp referred to as "Keraterm", situated in Prijedor, was established on the premises of a former ceramic factory. The situation in the camp is generally referred to as horrible, the treatment as cruel. According to the testimonies, this camp was - like Omarska - also closed at the beginning of August.

The prisoners were detained in halls. Many witnesses describe that there were no water taps, the prisoners were obliged to get water outside. The prisoners slept on the floor and partly on pallets. Generally speaking, the hygienic situation is described as awful. A 28-year-old witness reports: "We had lice. I couldn't wash for 55 days. We couldn't shave....In the hall in which I stayed there was a barrel for relieving nature. When it was full, the excess was laying around."

The detainees were held in overcrowded rooms, where it was often even impossible to sit or to lay down. One witness reports that he was imprisoned with approximately 500 persons; eventhough the room was rather large, there was not enough place to lay down or even to sit.
Another witness describes: "In Keraterm I was held in a hall which was divided. I found myself in a small room with approximately 100 persons. It was very tight. We were not allowed to move, we were supervised through a glass door. If we had moved, we would have been beaten." A 38-year-old refugee reports that the detainees were not allowed to open the windows of the halls; there were often temperatures of over more than 40°C in the room.

It is unanimously reported that the food supply was insufficient and usually consisted of a piece of bread and some soup once a day. The following testimony of a refugee is an example for many others: "From 26 July to 5 August, we got nothing at all to eat in Keraterm." Such reports about a complete standstill in the food supply are frequent. A loss of weight was reported by many refugees, up to approximately 30 kg in 50 days.

The medical supply is generally described as absolutely insufficient.

Abuse of detainees

On their arrival in the camp the detainees were registered and frequently searched for valuable items and money. Ill-treatments at this occasion are repeatedly reported. Some testimonies confirm that the prisoners had to leave the busses in groups of five people and that they were beaten with heavy sticks on their heads. Even old men were not spared from the beating. It is also reported that after arriving in the night, the prisoners had to walk to the camp through rows of serbian soldiers who beat them. One witness, who arrived on 9 July 1992, reports that two prisoners died the same night around 3 a.m. due to their injuries. Another witness, who also arrived in Keraterm on 9 July 1992, reports that the arriving prisoners had to line up and sing Serbian songs; the soldiers shot around in order to make them sing louder.

There are many reports that prisoners were beaten on their way to the place where the food was handed out. The soldiers lined up to beat into the crowd arbitrarily. Some witnesses describe that they even poured oil and water on the steps. When the prisoners slipped, they were beaten again .

Many testimonies confirm that questioning in the camp was frequently characterized by brutalizations. A 26-year-old witness reports in this context: "I was questioned and beaten... I also saw how others were beaten with heavy objects. They were beaten with rifle butts and heavy sticks. Some of them died of their injuries. Once I saw how a soldier stabbed a knife into the leg of a prisoner."

Many other cases of maltreatments are reported. A 19-year-old refugee states that Serbian soldiers singled out prisoners whom they knew in order "to settle old accounts". He reports that such persons often did not came back; some came back severely injured.

A 50-year-old witness describes the following incident: "One day when I was just about to eat my poor meal, a young slim cetnik with long hair saw me. He was armed heavily. He called me and started to argue. He asked me how many guns I had, where I hid them and if I had shot at Serbs. I denied. The cetnik took his pistol and slowly aimed at my head. He approached and hit my front with a fist. When I turned around by the force of the blow he kicked into my kidneys."

Another witness reports that he was beaten and ill-treated with a knife. He was cut with a knife in his left foot and forced to sew his wound with a twist. He identified a man named Vlasenko RADE, born in 1958, as his tortuer and further accuses him of the murder of his 16-year-old cousin which took place on 15 June 1992. He furthermore reports that the soldiers cut a "U" for "Ustache" in his back.

Tortures with knifes seem to have happened frequently. A 34-year-old refugee detained from 14 June to 6 August 1992 states: "Several times I saw that Serbian soldiers used to stick a knife into the legs of prisoners. Other prisoners' arms were broken. Some were beaten with iron and rubber sticks. If they died from their injuries, the soldiers just threw them on the rubbish heap."

A 50-year-old refugee reports: "It often occured that the cetniks came into the hall and asked the prisoners for cigarettes. We were out of cigarettes, so the Serbs tore some Muslims out of the hall and tortured them in the most cruel way with rubber sticks and rifle butts. Unable to walk, the victims of such ill-treatments were brought back into the hall by other prisoners. Some of the victims died the same night."

It is reported that the soldiers regularly singled out groups of prisoners (10 - 15 persons) during the day as well as during the night in order to beat them with different kinds of sticks, chains, rifle butts and even glass bottles. Many prisoners reportedly died due to their injuries. A 32-year-old witness stats: "Often they were so severely injured that they died one or two days later. The Serbs came into the hall, shouted some names; they had a list with names. I guess that they supposed that these prisoners were members of the Bosnian territorial defence or persons who fought the Serbian army." Another witness who was detained in Keraterm from 23 July to 5 August 1992 reports that his 19-year-old brother died immediately after the ill-treatments; his father was also tortured and died of his injuries.

One 43-year-old witness reports that every night, the soldiers singled out about 17 people and took them out of the halls. He says that they pointed at the men without calling them by name. These men were tortured for two to three hours. Most of them were chosen, according to his report, three or four nights subsequently.

One witness held in Keraterm from 13 June to 5 August 1992 reports that one day, all the inhabitants of Kamicani detained in the camp were singled out: "We had to line up in front of the building, face to the wall, and they asked us if we knew somebody who owned a weapon. Those who said 'no' were beaten on the head, the neck and in the ribs with a wooden stick. Whoever dared to resist or just to turn his head was beaten to unconsciousness." Another witness confirms that it was a common practice of the soldiers to single out a group of men from the same region.

Another 33-year-old witness describes that the prisoners were often beaten. They were taken away in groups and hit. He describes that once, they had to lay on the floor and were beaten with rifle butts and kicked; the Serbs literally trampled on them.

A 26 year-old refugee reports that sometimes, the commander ordered that 10 - 15 prisoners had to fight against each other; they were also forced to sing Serbian songs. He gives further details on the following incident: "Once, a Serb called Bogdan RITAN came and asked for me. He took me behind the hall and beat me, with his fists and with his rifle."

A 29-year-old witness who was detained from 14 June to 5 August 1992 describes that one day he was taken out with another 50 people. They were beaten with rubber and iron sticks and kicked; his nose was broken.

One 24-year-old refugee held in the camp from 14 June to 5 August 1992 stresses that the prisoners were not beaten by the soldiers guarding the camp but by others coming from outside. He also points out that nearly every night Serbian soldiers took prisoners out of the hall whom they mistreated heavily; many died from their injuries. He underlines that in the beginning, mainly educated and wealthy people were the victims, later, they picked people out arbitrarily.

The following incident is reported by a refugee who was detained in Keraterm from 14 June to 5 August 1992: About 20 persons chosen arbitrarily among the prisoners were forced to lay on the floor. A truck from the Serbian Red Cross then drove over their legs.

Killings:

The testimonies contain numerous reports about arbitrary executions and even mass killings in the camp of Keraterm. As an example for many others, a 56-year-old witness explains that in Keraterm, mostly wealthy people were killed; at the same time he points out that also other victims were chosen arbitrarily.

A 33-year-old refugee witnessed that one night in mid-July 1992, a prisoner going to the barrel used as a toilet was shot in the head through the window; he died immediately.

One witness who was detained from 14 June to 5 August 1992 reports: "One cetnik named 'Faca' killed one person on the toilets and injured another person heavily...he picked out 5 men among the prisoners, one of them was killed, the others were heavily injured."

Other accounts about killings in Keraterm read as follows: A 56-year-old refugee reports that on 25 July 1992 50 people were taken out and lined up along the wall and shot. According to him, the hall was full of blood and pieces of flesh of the killed and wounded. He and other prisoners had to clean it with a water hose.

A 43-year-old refugee detained from 9 July to 5 August 1992 reports that every day over 10 people were killed without any reason. He further states that also people heavily injured were brought away by trucks and never came back again. This witness supposed in his testimony that these people also were killed.

A 33-year-old witness explains that during his stay in Keraterm (19 June to 5 August 1992), five to six people were killed every night. He saw how they were taken out of the hall and killed. Together with other prisoners, he had to remove the bodies. He further states that when the Serbian soldiers were drunk they killed even more.

A 23-year-old witness makes a similar statement: "It happened often, that the Serbs arbitrarily killed prisoners when they were drunk....Sometimes they shot into the halls where the prisoners stayed. Hundreds of prisoners were killed that way. The next day, they took the dead as well as the wounded away by t cks."

Different witnesses describe one particular incident at the occasion of which a great number of prisoners were killed. Despite some divergences in certain points, it can be assumed that all testimonies refer to the same event. With respect to the importance of this incidence, the different versions are included in this report:

A 22-year-old witness who was detained in Keraterm from 12 July to 5 August 1992 reports: "One night the Serbs killed 216 people. They thought that the 216 people had put up resistance, this is why they were killed...I saw by myself how they were shot."

According to another description, 300 people were held in a hall without getting food for several days; before shooting around in the hall, the Serbs passed gas into it. They were shooting all night long. Some people survived this slaughter.

A 56-year-old refugee detained from 14 June to 5 August 1992, gives the following description: One day a group of about 300 persons from Prijedor arrived in Keraterm. They were locked up in a hall. They got nothing to drink. After two days these people became agitated and asked for water. The following night Serbian soldiers entered the hall and ravaged for several hours. They shot around in the hall. The next day, 90 out of 300 people were dead and 28 severely injured.

A 38-year-old refugee points out: "At the beginning of July, a mass killing took place. The Serbs locked up approximately 330 people in a hall. For three or four days they got nothing to drink or eat. It was very hot in the hall because the windows and doors were closed. One night, the cetniks began to fire and fired on the hall for several hours. 96 or 97 people were killed, about 45 severly injured."

A 24-year-old witness states that at the end of July, an incident occured on the occasion of which 160 people were killed. He gives the following details: "The men who were accommodated in the room next to ours didn't get any food or water for four days. I should add that it was in the middle of summer and very hot. In the evening of the fourth day one could hear the cries of the men perishing of thurst. The same evening, the soldiers threw bombs with flue gas and tear gas into the room, so that the people would try to break up the door and to flee...When they broke up the door and came outside, soldiers were already waiting with machine guns and

shot into the crowd. About 160 men were killed."

A 46-year-old refugee reports that around 25 July 1992, some hundreds of prisoners were locked up in a hall without getting food or water for several days. According to this report, too, the soldiers passed gas into the hall and they shot all night long; the next morning, at least 100 prisoners were dead and some 50 of them injured. He further reports that the dead as well as the wounded were taken away by the same truck.

A 29-year-old witness who was detained from 14 June to 5 August 1992 reports: "Once they locked people from a new transport up in a hall, without food and water. When they started to knock, the cetniks became angry. They shot 200 people, 50 were wounded. The dead and wounded were brought away in the same truck. We later heard that they also were killed."

According to another refugee, 20 years old, one night around 20 July, 99 people were shot and 40 injured. Here again, the witness stresses that the dead as well as the wounded were taken away by the same truck.

A 31-year-old witness describes the incident as follows: "One night, at the end of July, or beginning of August...several hundred people were locked up in a hall. They passed gas into the hall and then shot around all night. 98 people were dead and 45 injured. They were all taken away by the same truck.

A 22-year-old refugee states that at the end of July, 200 people were locked up in a hall and that the soldiers then shot around for several hours. According to this testimony, 160 people were killed and 50 injured. This witness again points out that before shooting, gas was passed into the hall. Since most of the killed were from Prijedor, the witness supposes that this event was an act of revenge for the killing of a Serb in the course of "ethnic cleansing" in this region.

The motive of revenge is also mentioned by another witness who specifies: "During one night we heard shootings. The next morning, I saw about 160 dead bodies. There were also about 45 wounded. I later heard that those people were chosen because they came from an area where a Serbian soldier had been killed.

The survivors told us that the soldiers had passed tear gas into the hall to force the prisoners to leave."

Another witness, 53 years old, describes that 400 men from Hambarine were brought to the camp on 25 July. Since some tried to put up resistance, 120 men were shot by the soldiers and 25 wounded. Again the witness states that the killed and wounded were taken away by the same truck.

Also referring to villagers from Hambarine, another witness describes: "One night, I heard shooting and cries. The next morning, I saw 200 bodies. Some time before that, 200 prisoners from Hambarine and Rizvanovici were brought. I think they were killed. I had to help loading the bodies on a truck."

A 56-year-old witness reports: "Around 24 July, some barrels of poisoned water were put in the middle of a hall. Some people drank this water and lost conscience. The others called for help until many armed soldiers arrived. They shot into the crowd arbitrarily. They left the dead and the wounded people all night long in the hall. The next day, we had to carry the dead bodies out of the hall and lay them beside one another. The wounded also were supposed to go to the same place from where they would be transported to a hospital. My friends told me to go there, too, because of my broken rib. But then I recognized that the wounded were loaded on a cold-storage car together with the dead, so I went back."

Another refugee, 35 years old, who was brought to the camp on 16 June 1992 explains: "After about 14 days approximately 150 people were shot by Serbian soldiers. Before being shot, they were given drugs. The Serbs said that these people were to flee, which, of course, was not true. The mass killing lasted from 2 to 5 a.m. I saw by myself how the bodies were loaded on trucks and brought away. Regularly, ten to fifteen persons were taken away from the halls and either never came back or came back with so severe injuries that they died consequently."

Some witnesses refer to the existence of mass graves near the camp of Keraterm. A 50-year-old witness who was detained in Keraterm from 10 July to 5 August 1992 specifies: "In Keraterm there were mass-executions. Sometimes, during the night, I

heard sustained fire from automatic weapons. The following morning, we were not allowed to leave the house. Looking out of the window, I saw that after such an event, a mass grave was dug, which means that there had been mass executions during the night. In addition, the next morning, the hall was empty. From my hall, too, about ten persons were brought away. They never came back."

* * *

The following list contains the names of persons mentioned by refugees as being responsible for ill-treatments or killings in Keraterm.

In those cases where a particular incident is attributed to one of the persons listed, the name also appears in the above text.

<u>Alleged responsibles for ill-treatments:</u>

two brothers named BANOVIC (first names not specified)
Dado DITKUN
GRUJCIC (first name not specified)
two brothers nicknamed KAJNI
Zivko KNEZEVIC (referred to as "responsible for the camp")
Vlasenko RADE
RADOVAN (first name not specified)
Bogdan RITAN
SIKERICA (referred to as deputy of KNEZEVIC)
SJEKIRICA (first name not specified) - referred to as having held a leading position
Dalibor VASILJEVIC
Neso VASILJEVIC
Marinko ZIGIC from Kozarac
(the name ZIGIC, without specification of the first name, is mentioned by several witnesses)
Milenko ZIGIC from Kozarac
Zoran ZIGIC from Kozarac
Radenko ZUNJAK
Duca ZVANI

Alleged responsibles for killings:

BAINOVIC (no first name specified)

COLIC (no first name specified) from Montenegro

a person nicknamed FACA

Slobodan ZIGIC

ZIGIC, without specification of the first name, is accused of "having shot young men into the head"

TRNOPOLJE

General conditions

In the camp Trnopolje consisting of a school building and other public buildings, a nearby sport field and a meadow, men, women and children were held. The area was surrounded by a fence and guarded by Serbian soldiers.

The witnesses concurrently report that the living conditions, particularly the food supply and medical care, improved considerably in Trnopolje as from 26 August 1992 when representatives of the ICRC arrived in the camp. They also point out that shortly before the arrival of the ICRC the prisoners had to remove the fence and that the camp was declared as an "open refugee center."

The former detainees, had been forcibly deported to Trnopolje. Only two of the witnesses clarified that they had come voluntarily in order to find refuge. A 62-year-old refugee describes his situation as follows: "At the end of August, we were forced by Serbian units to leave our houses. They wanted us to disappear, wherever. Together with other Muslims, I was brought in military vehicles to Trnopolje after having payed 100 DM. I decided to go there because I didn't know wherelse to go."

In the beginning, most of the male prisoners had to stay in the open air. Some of them even slept under trucks to protect themselves. The women and some of the men were accommodated in the school building or other public buildings where most of them slept on the concrete floor. According to concurrent reports the prisoners were allowed to leave the camp - under the supervision of Serbian soldiers - in order to look for mattresses and plastic sheets to build improvised tents.

The witnesses report that there were sanitary facilities, although insufficient or not fit for use, but no electricity. Once a day the prisoners were allowed to get water from a water well. According to many reports, however, the detainees were afraid to do so because they were insulted and harassed by soldiers. Due to the poor hygienic conditions, many detainees reportedly had lice.

Health care is generally described as insufficient or even nonexistent before the arrival of the ICRC. Many detainees reportedly died due to the denial of medical assistance.

The testimonies agree on the fact that the food supply was not nearly sufficient before the ICRC arrived which is attributed to a lack of organisation by the camp administration. Once a day, bread and some soup (which by some prisoners is described as warm water) was brought to the camp which fell short for all the prisoners. Most of the former detainees report considerable losses of weight. Many witnesses state that the food stuff supplied by people living nearby the camp was therefore vital. The detainees were allowed to leave the camp on their own responsibility for some hours in order to look for food, mostly potatoes and vegetables, in the surroundings. A number of witnesses, however, report that this was not without risk because it often occured that Muslims encountered by soldiers outside the camp were beaten or even killed. A 23-year-old witness reports in this context: "When I was looking for potatoes in the nearby fields, I saw many dead bodies." Another refugee adds: "I saw many people coming back to the camp severely ill-treated, with injuries caused by brutal beatings."

From time to time, the Serbian Red Cross reportedly came to the camp and sold food stuff. Since most of the detainees were obliged to render their money and items of value on their arrival in the camp at the latest, they could not make use of this possibility. As pointed out earlier, the situation considerably improved after the arrival of the ICRC. Every

detainee received a lunch bag. According to concurrent testimonies, however, Serbian soldiers repeatedly stole the provisions.

When released from the camp of Trnopolje in order to be brought to Karlovac, Croatia under the patronage of the ICRC and the UNHCR, all witnesses had to sign a document stating that they would not return to Bosnia-Herzegovina before the end of the war. In addition, by signing this paper, they disclaimed all property rights in their country.

Abuse of detainees

According to a great number of witnesses, maltreatments, particularly beatings, occured at the occasion of the arrival in the camp. At this occasion, many detainees also had to render their money as well as all items of value.

Questionings were current and usually characterized by brutalizations leading to severe injuries, even to death. Badly injured people received no medical treatment. A 49-year-old refugee detained from 26 May to 1 October 1992 describes: "I was beaten, questioned, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. During this time, approximately 20 soldiers entered the room. They all beat me... They tortured me without any reason. They always had a knife in their hand and threatened me with it. I was questioned and beaten one time. Others were so badly beaten that they couldn't stand any more."

A 25-year-old refugee describes with respect to his questioning that two soldiers, Zelko RUDAK and Mladen MITROVIC beat him and kicked him in his face. His jaw was injured so that he later needed medical care. One of the soldiers stubbed out his cigarette in the neck of the witness. The scares are still visible. He states that these maltreatments were repeated during several days and that, seriously injured, he was then provisionally treated by a Muslim veterinarian imprisoned in Trnopolje.

Another witness, 32 years old, states that he was beaten with rubber sticks when being questioned.

A 22-year-old witness describes about questionings held in June 1992: "As from the eleventh day ...my father, my brother and I were questioned several times by six soldiers. My father, my brother and I were maltreated and beaten. We were beaten with ropes, phone cables, iron and rubber sticks, rifle butts and choils. They stubbed out cigarettes on my left hand and on my ear."

According to a 46-year-old refugee detainees were beaten on the occasion of questionings. The soldiers kicked with boots and broke chairs on the bodies of detainees.

A 38-year-old witness reports that on 30 May, he was called for a questioning, during which he was beaten. He identified one of the three soldiers questioning him as Dusan TADIC. They knocked out one of his teeth. He further reports that after the questioning, he had to accompany the soldiers to his house - located in Trnopolje - and had to hand them out his money, his car and jewelry.

Concurrent reports describe the behaviour of the Serbian soldiers in the camp in general as extremely unpredictable and brutal. It should be noted, however, that according to two witnesses the camp commander did officially not authorize any abuses of Muslims.

Before the arriving of the ICRC, ill-treatments were, however, current. Witnesses report that people - mostly intellectuals and wealthy persons - were singled out on the basis of lists of names and maltreated. According to these testimonies a number of those persons died of their injuries. Another witness, who was detained in Trnopolje from 26 May to 1 October, reports that every day, on the basis of a list, rich and educated people were singled out and brought to the camp of Omarska.

There are many reports that prisoners were beaten on their way to the place where the food was handed out. The soldiers lined up to beat into the crowd arbitrarily.

A 26-year-old wittness states that a Muslim he knew was taken away on 9 July 1992. When he was brought back one day later he was severely injured. He had several gashes on the head, tume-factions and effusions of blood in his face and a rupture of a tendon on his left knee. This refugee reports about another man who was tortured during five or six days. Since he could not walk after the ill-treatment he had to be carried. According to this witness the victim had wounds all over his body.

There are many other reports about beatings and ill-treatments such as the following:

A 32-year-old witness detained from 25 May to 1 October 1992 reports that the detainees were beaten almost every night: "The Serbian soldiers entered the room and beat us. This took about one hour. When they changed shifts, the newly arriving soldiers beat us again one hour."

According to other reports, water was poured over the detainees who were kicked with boots and beaten with guns.

A 32-year-old witness, who was detained from 5 August to 1 October 1992 describes: "One night I was beaten by two drunken cetniks. They came into the tent where I slept and beat me without any reason."

A 46-year-old witness reports that the soldiers insulted him and beat him; sometimes they scared him by pointing a gun at him in pretending to shoot.

A 38-year-old refugee describes that detainees were forced at gunpoint to put their hands over crying children's mouth.

A 21-year old witness was beaten with fists and wooden sticks all over his body.

A 43-year-old refugee reports: "The Serbs cut crosses and a "U" standing for "Ustache" in the prisoners' skin."

A 20-year-old refugee states that men were taken out of the room and brought to a nearby public building; when they were brought back, they were bloody all over from being beaten.

A 46-year-old witness describes that a man gave 2000 DM to the soldiers in order to get food for the prisoners. Consequently, he was beaten with rifle butts.

The testimonies also contain reports about rapes in the camp of Trnopolje. They reportedly usually took place during the night and even 13-year-old girls were among the victims. It is described that little children were taken out of their mothers' hands and left alone while the women were brought away. Some of them never came back.

A 50-year-old refugee specifies: "Sometimes I saw how soldiers came in the evening and raped young girls and women. Some men tried to help them and were immediately severely maltreated by the drunken soldiers. Some of them died in the following night of these ill-treatments."

One witness, 37 years old, mentions that Slobodan KRUZOVIC, according to him a former professor and a major in the war, brought women to a special building where they were raped.

A 49-year-old refugee reports: "Once I witnessed how a 14-year-old girl was raped by a Serbian soldier."

Another refugee reports that a 22-year-old girl from Kevljani was raped on 24 May 1992 by Duska SAVIC and Zoran VELAVULA.

Killings

According to several testimonies, detainees arriving to Trnopolje on 26 May 1992 were shot at when leaving the busses. The detainees hid under the busses.

Many people were reportedly killed, among them many women. A 31-year-old refugee detained from 26 May to 1 October 1992 reports: "There was blood everywhere. One could see dead bodies and hear the cries of children and women."

Numerous testimonies refer to the disappearance of persons from the camp. The witnesses report having seen that people were brought away and that they heard shootings. These persons never came back.

A 46-year-old witness who was detained from 24 July to 1 October 1992 states: "One day, I could see the arbitrary shooting of five Muslims outside the camp. Some detainees were forced to bury them.

A 24-year-old refugee who was detained from 5 August to 1 October seems to refer to the same incident when he states: "One day, the soldiers brought five Muslims to the camp. I saw that they were maltreated. Then they brought them to a place outside the camp and shot them. I heard the shooting."

A 43-year-old refugee detained from 5 August to 1 October reports that sometimes, five or six people were led away and killed. According to him, a 70-year-old man was massacred when looking for foodstuff in the village.

A 40-year-old witness who was held in Trnopolje from 7 August to 1 October describes: "I saw how five men from my village (i.e. Rizvanovici) were taken away after a questioning by the military police and shot."

A 56-year-old refugee told that he saw how 5 men were taken out of the camp and how they were beaten. Then they were taken away about 100 m. The other prisoners heard shooting. The men never came back again.

A 49-year-old witness, who was detained from 26 May to 1 October 1992, reports that he once saw how six Muslims and 2 Catholics were taken out of the camp and brought to a nearby fish-bond. The detainees heard shooting. They never came back again.

A 46-year-old refugee recounts that on 25 September, 4 p.m., five men from Hambarine were brought to the camp. They brought them to a bond, some 100 m away from the camp. There, the men were shot by Serbian soldiers and the bodies left.

A 50-year-old witness who was detained from 6 August to 1 October 1992 reports: "I saw how five young men were brought away. Then we heard that they were shot about 100 m away from the camp." He identified Milan KORUZOVIC as responsible for this killing.

A 49-year-old witness reports further that every night ten people were brougth out of the camp and shot. He could not recognize any special system of selection.

According to a 49-year-old witness detained from 26 May to 1 October 1992 every night eight to ten persons were executed. Three times, he had to bury dead Muslims, about seven kilometers away from the camp, in Manicani. He also reports that all victims were from Trnopolje and that they had been massacred. They were buried only three weeks after their death.

A 32-year-old refugee detained from 25 May to 1 October 1992 estimates that about 1000 persons were killed. According to him, every day five to ten persons were selected on the basis of a list and brought away.

According to a 46-year-old refugee wealthy Muslims were called and had to hand over their money. Being out of money, they were simply shot. During my stay in the camp Trnopolje, approximately 30 Muslims were shot." The fact that wealthy Muslims and intellectuals were the main target of executions is also mentioned by a 48-year-old witness who specified: "The process was always the same. They took these men outside the camp, to the forest, and shot them.

According to a 25-year-old refugee, Serbian soldiers dragged out some men from the school building on 27 May 1992and killed them. He states that the victims were mainly rich, educated and well-known people. Some prisoners had to bury the bodies the same day.

A 38-year-old refugee also confirms that he had to bury killed prisoners.

A 26-year-old witness states that one day he had together with his father and other prisoners to bury a man and a woman who had been shot in a field, about 200 m from the camp."

A 49-year-old witness recounts that the Serbian soldiers took young men out of the camp and shot them. Then graves were dug with an excavator and the bodies were thrown into it.

A 21-year-old witness detained from 26 May to 1 October told that a drunken soldier came into the room and insulted other detainees. Suddenly he grabbed one of them, dragged him to the schoolyard and shot him into the head. He further recounts that one day he had to bury nine bodies together with another detainee in a nearby field.

A 45-year-old refugee reports that on 20 or 21 May at 1.30 a.m. the 70-year-old Sulja KEKIC was taken out of the room and shot about 10 m away from the other prisoners.

A 31-year-old witness reports that he saw the shooting of a two-year-old child.

A 33-year-old refugee witnessed the following incident: "One day, at the beginning of June, an about 25-year-old woman was standing in front of the school, her one and a half year old child in her hands. Suddenly we heard shooting from a machine gun and she fell down. Blood was everywhere. A soldier who was approximately 50 m from me said that I should not touch her if I wanted to stay alive. I later came to know that she died from her injuries 15 days later."

A 46-year-old refugee recounts: "Two to three times a week Serbian soldiers came into our room to play 'Russian roulette' with us. They pointed their weapon at us and pressed the trigger. A colleague in my room was killed that way...Once I was forced to beat my own brother....I saw that sometimes in the evening, four to five severely maltreated persons were brought out of the camp. Then we heard shootings."

A 53-year-old witness who was detained in Trnopolje from 5 August to 1 October 1992 states that once, 101 men were chosen on the basis of a list and shot.

A 48-year-old refugee recounts: "The worst incident I saw in Trnopolje was on 18 June, when the Serbian militia executed a man 'publicly', in front of the other prisoners. I don't know the man's name, he was quite young, about 25."

A 50-year-old refugee who was detained in Trnopolje from 6 August to 1 October 1992 describes that two young girls were brought away. He was later told that they had been raped and killed. He identified the two Serbian soldiers who brought the girls away as CAVIC and MARIJANOVIC from Petrov Gaj.

According to a 33-year-old refugee, the following villagers of Kozarac were killed in the camp in August 1992:

Bahrija CUSKIC, 45, pensioner, disabled, was found shot in a field about 100 m away from the camp

Redzep ARSLANAGIC, 35, welder, died of his injuries after having been tortured

Zukida TURKANOVIC, 40, macon, died of his injuries after having been tortured

Munib HODZIC, 40, was executed in a field about 200 m away from the camp and then buried

Fikret HODZIC, 35, farmer, was executed in a field about 200 m away from the camp and then buried

Edhem ELEZOVIC, 50, worker in Germany who happened to be at home on holiday was executed in a field about 200 m away from the camp and then buried.

A 24-year-old witness describes that at the beginning of August, the following six Muslims were taken out of the camp and shot at a mill approximately 500 m from the camp:

Senad FORIC, about 28 years old, mechanic from Foric, Kamicani

Zilhad FORIC, about 26 years old, mechanic from Foric, Kamicani

both were members of the reserve police units of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Jasim FORIC, about 30, from Foric, Kamicani

Sakib FORIC, about 35, from Foric, Kamicani

two brothers named HRUSTIC from Kamicani

He identifies the following persons as being responsible for this killing:

Radko MRKIC, born in 1969, from Radivojic, Prijedor

Drago KOS, born in 1964 or 1965, from Radivojic, Prijedor

Another witness probably refers to the same victims in saying that six of his relatives, all named FORIC, and two Croats were killed in Trnopolje.

A 45-year-old witness recounts that on 25 September 1992 at 6.30 p.m. the following persons from his village (i.e. Rizvanovici) were shot:

Nihad RIZVANOVIC, about 30

Said RIZVANOVIC, about 31

Senad RIZVANOVIC, about 30

Asim RIZVANOVIC, about 30

Senad KADIRIC, about 34.

According to this testimony they were lined up in a row and shot with machine guns.

One witness reports that on 24 May 1992, Junuz JAKUPOVIC, born in 1937, from Keveljani, Prijedor, was killed and his daughter Ismente JAKUPOVIC, born in 1970, was raped. He identifies Dusko SAVIC, born in 1964, driver from Radivojci and Zoran VELAVULA as responsible for these acts.

* * *

The following list contains the names of persons described by refugees as being responsible for ill-treatments and/or killings in the camp of Trnopolje.

In those cases, where a particular incident is attributed to one of the persons listed, the name also appears in the above text.

<u>Alleged responsibles for ill-treatments:</u>

CAVIC (first name not specified)
Drago KARAJCA
Slavisa KARAJCA
Slobodan KRUZOVIC
KURZOVIC (first name not specified)
MARIJANOVIC (first name not specified)
Mladen MITROVIC
Miso RADULOVIC
Zelko RUDAK
Dusko SAVIC
Dusan TADIC
Zoran VELAVULA
VOKIC
ZIGIC (first name not specified)
Mladen (first name not specified)

Alleged responsibles for killings:

Ratko MRKIC
Milan KORUZOVIC
Drage KOS
Dusko SAVIC
Dusan TADIC
Zoran VELAVULA

MANJACA

Only few of the witnesses concerned had, inter alia, been held in the camp of Manjaca.

The description of the conditions and of incidents in this camp is therefore less detailed.

The following examples illustrate the situation:

A 25-year-old witness states that on their arrival in the camp some Muslims were taken out of the bus and shot.

Another witness who was brought from Omarska to the camp of Manjaca recounts about the transfer:
"During the ride we had to sing Serbian songs. We got nothing to drink and we had to keep the windows closed. Furthermore, the Serbian soldiers also beat us during the ride. They stopped at every inn; the soldiers went off and drunk ....Before arriving in the camp we stopped, eight persons were brought out of the bus and knifed by the Serbian soldiers .... One of the prisoners died in the bus because he couldn't stand the heat and thurst."

One witness, detained from 6 August to 21 August 1992 states: "The first night we had to sleep in the busses. Then, they brought us to a field. The commander of the camp had a list of names. Those who were called had to stay on their knees, their heads down, for hours. Then they brought us to former stables."

BREZICANI

The few witnesses who were, amongst others, detained in the camp of Brezicani for some time, describe their experiences as follows:

A 23-year-old refugee, who was brought to Brezicani on 28 May 1992, reports:

"When we arrived in Brezicani, every single of us was beaten when leaving the bus. The Serbs used wooden sticks and rubber sticks.

I was brought to a sport hall with about 200 other men. We did not get any food or water. There was no electricity in the hall and not enough room to lay down."

Another witness, who spent two days in Brezicani (26 to 27 May 1992), states:

"Like all of the others, I was beaten when we left the bus and went to the school building. They hit me with a gun, my rib was broken. I was detained in a sports hall together with about 1.000 other persons. There was nothing to eat."

A N N E X I

REPORTS ABOUT ABUSES OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND BREACHES OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

I. RAPPORTEUR MISSIONS

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

The Special Rapporteur of the UN-Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, M. Tadeusz MAZOWIECKI, visited Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia from 21 to 26 August 1992 and from 12 to 22 October 1992. His reports identify the Serbian policy of "ethnic cleansing" as the direct reason for the grave violations of human rights, such as random executions, maltreatments, rapes, taking of hostages and the destruction of homes, especially in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs). The victims of such abuses are, according to his reports, mainly Muslim and Croatian civilians.

The reports, however, also underline that violations of human rights also occur in territories of Bosnia-Herzegovina controlled by the Government or by ethnic Croats as well as in Croatia. Nevertheless, these abuses can - according to the reports of Mr. Mazowiecki - not be compared with the systematic use of force practiced by the Serbian side.

Source: UN. Doc. A/47/418-S/24516 (1st report)
UN. Doc. A/47/635-S/24766 (2nd report)
UN. Doc. A/47/666-S/24809 (3rd report)

Report of the team of experts on their mission to investigate allegations of rape in the territory of the former Yugoslavia from 12 to 23 January 1993

Pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1992/S-1/1 and 1992/S-2/1, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, M. Tadeusz MAZOWIECKI, requested a team of medical experts to investigate reports concerning allegations of the widespread use of rape of Muslim, Croat and Serb women in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and, in particular, allegations received that rape was being used in a "systematic" way, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The team, among others composed of a genito-urinary specialist, an obstetrician/gynecologist and a psychiatrist, spent four days in Croatia (Zagrab and surrounding areas, including Karlovac). Half of the team then went to the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Belgrade and surrounding areas, including Loznica) and the other half spent two more days in Zagrab and four days in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo and Zenica). Their report is being published by the United Nations.

CSCE-Mission headed by Sir John Thomson to Bosnia-Herzegovina from 29 August to 4 September 1992

A CSCE-Mission, headed by Sir John Thomson, visited Bosnia-Herzegovina from 29 August to 4 September 1992 with the aim to investigate the status and the treatment of persons detained by the parties to the conflict. The report describes the overall dramatic situation in the detention camps. It is emphasized that detained persons, mostly civilians, often show signs of maltreatments. According to Sir Thomson's report, it can also be assumed that innocent persons were executed. He further refers to the insufficient food supply as well as the catastrophic sanitary and medical situation in the camps.

The report confirms that all parties to the conflict are to be held responsible for violations of human rights. The most severe breaches are, however, attributed to the Serbian side.

Source:
Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
Warsaw

CSCE-Rapporteur-Mission (Corell-Tuerk-Thune) to Croatia from 30 September to 5 October 1992

The Mission under the Human Dimension Mechanism of the CSCE reports about grave abuses of the civilian population, such as persecutions, killings and torture as well as "ethnic cleansing" on the territory of the Republic of Croatia. While the responsibility for such acts is attributed to all parties to the conflict, the violations committed by the Yugoslav National Army, Serbian paramilitary forces and Serbian police forces are described as particularly severe, because the atrocities seem to form part of an officially tolerated or even supported Serbian policy.

Source:
Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
Warsaw

EC Investigating Mission into the treatment of Muslim women in the former Yugoslavia

The team headed by Dame Anne Warburton visited Bosnia-Herzegovina from 18 - 24 December 1992. The report draws the conclusion that rapes are widespread and a part of a recognizable pattern. It states that Muslim women undoubtedly form the vaste majority of rape victims but that there are also disturbing reports regarding the rape of Croatian and Serbian women as well as sexual abuse of men in detention camps.

Source:
Comission of the European Community
Brussels

II.NONGOVERNMENTAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Helsinki Watch:
Rules of War Violations in Croatia by Croatian Forces. February 1992

The report, also submitted to the Croatian President by Helsinki Watch, refers to cases of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by Croats, such as summary executions of civilians, disappearances, torture in detention camps, arbitrary arrests, destruction of property as well as killing and harassment of journalists.

Source:
Human Rights Watch
New York

Helsinki Watch: War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina. August 1992

The report describes numerous cases of executions of civilians, "ethnic cleansing", "disappeared" persons, taking of hostages, attacks on medical personnel and journalists and destruction of property in the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The responsibility for such violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, according to this report, is to be attributed to the Serbian, Croatian and Muslim side. It is, however, stressed that the majority of war crimes was witnessed in the territories controlled by Serbian forces.

Source:
Human Rights Watch
New York

Helsinki Watch: Yugoslavia, Human Rights Abuses in Kosovo 1990 - 1992, October 1992

In this report, Helsinki Watch stresses that the use of force against the civilian population and the systematic violation of human rights as part of the strategy of "ethnic cleansing" are not restricted to areas of conflict in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, but form part of the official policy in Kosovo since 1990, although in a less brutal manner. The report describes maltreatments and killings in police custody, restrictions to the freedom of assembly and opinion and the systematic discrimination of the Albanian population.

Source:
Human Rights Watch
New York

Amnesty International: Yugoslavia, Torture and deliberate and arbitrary killings in war zones, November 1991

The report contains numerous cases of executions of civilians by military and paramilitary forces in the areas of conflict in Croatia and the neighbouring regions of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It primarily describes abuses of Croatian civilians, but also a number of violations committed by Croatian forces. Furthermore, the report deals with killings and torture of detainees.

Source:
Amnesty International
London

Amnesty International: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Gross abuses of basic human rights, October 1992

The report is mainly based on testimonies of former detainees from Bosnia-Herzegovina gathered by Amnesty International. It describes the abhorrent living conditions, acts of torture, rapes and killings in different detention camps. While the majority of breaches of human rights is attributed to the Serbian side, abuses committed by Bosnian forces are also mentioned. Furthermore, mass killings of civilians committed by Serbian units are investigated.

Source:
Amnesty International
London

Amnesty International: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rapes and sexual abuse by armed forces, January 1993

This report contains a documentation on sexual abuse of women in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It is mainly based on testimonies gathered by representatives of Amnesty International, journalists and women's and human rights organizations. The report states that responsibility of such acts must be attributed to all parties to the conflict, but that Muslim women form the vast majority of victims. The perpetrators are mainly to be found among Serbian forces. According to the testimonies available, rapes of women are, in some cases, committed in a systematic and organized manner. Cases are described in which women were explicitly detained in order to be sexually abused in detention.

Source:
Amnesty International
London

Amnesty international: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rana u dusi, A wound to the soul, January 1993

The report illustrates acts of "ethnic cleansing" in the region of Bosanski Petrovac in the north-western part of Bosnia which used to be predominantly Muslim. It is based upon the verified reports contained in the diary of a Muslim of this region who describes the atrocities committed in his town from April to November 1992.

Source:
Amnesty International
London

III. NATIONAL SOURCES

The countries concerned as well as other States have published numerous reports. The following examples can be given:
War Crimes Investigation Institute of the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina: Data of war crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina with special review of suffering of civilian population in concentration camps and prisons, 27 July 1992

The report not only contains a general description of the practice of "ethnic cleansing" committed by Serbian forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but also lists of Serbian controlled detention camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina and camps in Serbia and Montenegro where Bosnian detainees are held.

Source:
War Crimes Investigation Institute
Sarajevo

Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: Testimonies on Killing of Civilians committed by Serbian Forces Outside a Combat Context in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992

The document contains eye-witness reports of Bosnian Muslims gathered by the Council for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in refugee camps in Slovenia and Croatia. They mainly describe massacres of civilians in different regions of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Source:
Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
Ljubljana

State Commission of War Crimes, Belgrade: Depositions of Serbian women given to the State Commission of War Crimes. Analysis of the medical psychological examinations of one group of people liberated through prisoners' exchanges, 17 December 1992

The documents mainly contain eye-witness reports of Serbian women about rapes committed by Croats and Muslims inBosnia-Herzegovina.

Source:
State Commission of War Crimes
Belgrade

Submission of information to the United Nations Security Council by the US-Government in accordance with para. 5 of resolution 771 and para. 1 of resolution 780, 22 September 1992; 23 October 1992; 10 November 1992

The reports submitted by the United States are based upon research conducted by the State Department as well as upon

press articles. In chronological order, killings of civilians, maltreatments and tortures in camps, destruction of property and mass deportations in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia-Herzegovina, are listed.

Source:
UN. Doc. S/24705 and S/24791

Documenta Croatica: Center for Genocide and War Victims, Zagreb

This documentation center is headed by the former Croatian Foreign Minister, SEPAROVIC; it regularly publishes reports and documents about war crimes.

Arhiv Centra za istrazivanhe ratnih zlocina i zlocina genocida nad muslimanima Zenica (Muslim Documentation Center in Zenica)

This institution, too, collects and publishes reports and documents about war crimes. Amongst others a report about 11 mass graves with a precise description of their location has been presented.

Source:
Muslim Documentation Center
Zenica

A N N E X II

As referred to in the Introduction to this report, one witness handed over to the Austrian authorities a list of alleged war criminals.

This refugee stated that during his detention in the camps of Omarska, Keraterm and Trnopolje, he wrote the names, the ranks and acts committed by the respective Serbs on small pieces of paper which he later put together to the list reproduced below in its original version as well as translated into English (Lists A and B). This list does not only contain names of persons he knew personally, but also names he had come to know by other detainees.

The refugee later specified those persons whom he knew personally and the crimes committed by them he had witnessed during his detention in the different camps (List C).

LIST A

LIST OF CRIMINALS

SURNAME	SON OF	FIRST NAME	COMMENTS
1) Kuruzovic		Slobodan	major camp commander of Trnopolje; was the organizer of the killing of people in the camp
2) Kocka		Zeljko	major camp commander of Omarska, he himself killed and organized the killing of people in the camp
3) Fustar		Atile	shift commander in Keraterm/ Prijedor, instructed the guards to kill; he himself killed people
4) Cavic		Dragan and Milan	guards; every night they singled out one or more people and killed/shot them
5) Cavic		Momcilo	guard; walked through the village and killed, pillaged, raped, set houses on fire; brought people away from the camp and killed them.
6) Cavic		Uros	guard; during his shift he singled out people and killed them; singled out women, raped and killed them

7) Fustar	Mile	guard of a shift in Keraterm/ Prjedor; killed and beat, he gave instructions to beat and to kill
8) Crepulja	Milan	guard, arbitrarily he singled out people, killed Muslims, raped, pillaged and set houses on fire
9) Milutinovic	Radivoje	guard; he knew how to torture and to kill in different ways, pillaged, raped and set houses on fire
10) Unijat	Lazo	guard, singled out people an killed them; tortured and raped women; robbed gold and money
11) Mitrovic Jovana	Mladen and Marijan	they were notorious murderers, raped, pillaged and ravaged in Muslim villages
12) Puhalic	Slavko	commander of the military police in Trnopolje; he organized killings
13) Topola	Branko	deputy commander of the camp of Omarska; organized murders and took part in killings
14) Kadar	Zare	guard in Omarska and chauffeur on the occasion of the transfer to Prijedor; he beat people but he did not kill

15)	Ritan	Ilije	Zoran	beat people in the villages; killed, raped and slaughtered; set houses on fire
16)	Kondic		Drago	shift commander in Keraterm/ Prijedor; organized killings, tortured, beat, pillaged
17)	Macepura	Vasilja	Nito	he loved to beat, to rape, to rob and to set houses on fire
18)	Vavrek	Miholja	Vlado	he loved to beat, to rape, to rob and to set houses on fire
19)	Karajica	Svetka	Mladen	he loved to beat, to rape, to rob and to set houses on fire
20)	Ilic		Rade	he loved to beat, to rape, to rob and to set houses on fire
21)	Nirevic	Marka	Svetislav	he loved to beat, to rape, to rob and to set houses on fire
22)	Komarnicki	Steve	Miroslav and Mirijan	were murderers, beat, pillaged and set houses on fire
23)	Skrbic		Ostoja	murderer, beat, pillaged and set houses on fire, raped Muslim women
24)	Skrbic	Ostoje	Dragan	murderer, beat, pillaged and set houses on fire, raped Muslim women
25)	Jankovic	Milana	Nikola	he robbed and killed a lot

26)	Markovic		Rade	in his civil life he smuggled cattle, he became a murderer, slaughtered, pillaged, raped
27)	Vidovic	Mile	Jako	he owned a radio station and stayed in touch with the commander of the heavy howitzer and gave instructions to the application of rocket fire
28)	Vidovic	Jake	Mile	in Omarska he was the chairman of the interrogation commission, he was a senior traffic inspector by profession, he gave instructions to beat, to torture and to kill and was himself an important criminal
29)	Vidovic	Jake	Drago nickname "Cico"	was a war criminal at the front and was called a murderer; raped, pillaged, killed and set houses on fire
30)	Vidovic	Bore	Drago nickname "Tepo"	was a war criminal at the front and was called a murderer; raped, pillaged, killed and set houses on fire
31)	Vidovic	Bore	Goran	was a war criminal at the front and was called a murderer; raped, pillaged, killed and set houses on fire

32)	Vidovic	Boje	Mirko	electrician by profession; assisted in murders and transported killed people in trucks and threw them in mines
33)	Vidovic	Bore	Rajko	he enjoyed to kill, to rape, to rob and to slaughter
34)	Lukic	Boze	Ljuban	driver by profession, married to a Muslim woman, worked at Agro, killed, slaughtered, robbed and raped
35)	Baltic		Vlado	murdered, slaughtered, pillaged, set houses on fire, raped Muslim and Croatian women
36)	Baltic	Vlade	Ljubisa	murdered, slaughtered, pillaged, set houses on fire, raped Muslem and Croatian women
37)	Baltic		Momcilo	enjoyed to kill, to rape, to rob and to slaughter
38)	Baltic		Rade	enjoyed to kill, to rape, to rob and to slaughter
39)	Baltic	Rade	Radomir	enjoyed to kill, to rape, to rob and to slaughter
40)	Baltic		Mladen	enjoyed to kill, to rape, to rob and to slaughter
41)	Petkovic	Janka	Ranko	Serbian commander of the civil militia ordered killings and crimes and took part himself

42) Curguz		Pero	Chairman of the Serbian red cross, organized the killing of people in convoys
43) Curguz	Pere		received orders of his father and killed about hundred people in convoys
44) Vuckovic		Dragan	was a big murderer, pillager and set houses on fire
45) Kostic		Dragoljub	was a big murderer, pillager and set houses on fire
46) Nisevic		Goran	was a big murderer, pillager and set houses on fire
47) Nisevic		Rade	was a big murderer, pillager and set houses on fire
48) Nisevic		Momir	was a big murderer, pillager and set houses on fire
49) Borovnica		Goran	we know that he slaughtered and killed more than 30 people in Kozarac and he was a notorious criminal at the front
50) Zigic		Miljenko	commander of the 120 mm-trench mortars, killed and ordered to kill, slaughtered, plundered and set houses on fire
51) Zigic	Miljenke	Veljko	big murderer, like his father, raped, set houses on fire

52) Zigic		Jovan	was a big murderer, plunderer, slaughterer and set houses on fire
53) Tapic		Dragan	was a guard in Trnopolje, he liked to single out women and raped, beat and took documents and money of the people
54) Radulovic		Miso	teacher and captain in the reserve. Commander of the guards in the camp of Omarska and Trnopolje. He enjoyed to slaughter, to kill, to plunder and gave orders to the soldiers
55) Radulovic	Mise	Milutin	like his father he killed, raped, slaughtered, set houses on fire and was on the front
56) Tadic	Ostoje	Dusan	was with the civilian police, killed, plundered, raped,...
57) Tadic	Ostoje	Ljuban	was with the civilian police, killed, plundered, raped,...as his brother and set houses on fire.
58) Banovic		Predrag	was notorious in Keraterm Prijedor, among other things he particularly killed 150 people on 25 July 1992, raped

59) Knezevic		Dule	big criminal, organized murders in Keroterm, took gold and watches of the prisoners, raped and killed
60) Veljkovic		Dragan	enjoyed to kill during the night, took jewelry and money from the people and slaughtered with the knife
61) Babic	Dusana	Goran	commander of the Serbian militia in Kozarac, killed people of whom he knew that they were wealthy; he killed with the knife; set houses on fire
62) Zigic		Zoran	was ill-famed in Keraterm, in Omarska, Trnopolje; slaughtered people, roasted, stole, raped, set houses on fire
63) Gajic	Milosa	Gavro	guard, beat, killed in front of our eyes
64) Gajic	Gavre	Milos	brothers, were declared as war criminals at the front, raped, killed, slaughtered people they brought from the front; set houses on fire and destroyed them
65) Gajic	Gavre	Goran	
66) Mijatovic		Vaso	forester by profession; beat people, raped women and took the people everything

/...

67)	Dragicevic	Boze	Bosko	driver at "Velepromet" (=transport firm); killed, plundered and raped
68)	Babic		Dusan	forester, later on he became commander, responsible for setting houses on fire, in Kozarac he set 3550 houses on fire.
69)	Kojic	Boze	Goran	these two brothers killed, slaughtered, plundered, raped, set houses on fire, they were declared to war criminals at the front
70)	Kojic	Boze	Mladen	
71)	Sobota		Mladen	enjoyed to beat people when he was drunk and to stab them with the knife, plundered
72)	Vlasinka	Petra	Rade	liked to hear people cry when he beat them
73)	Mitrovic	Ilije	Draze	brother and sister; plundered together, killed, set Muslim houses on fire, they drove the cattle away, they devastated and kept everything they liked
74)	Mitrovic	Ilije	Rosa	
75)	Coric	Vlade	Dusan	killed 7 people in front of our eyes, slaughtered, plundered

76)	Miladinovic	Nove	Milan	forest technician; took people out of the camp and killed them, slaughtered
77)	Grahovac	Petra	Mirko	driver at the sawmill Kozarac, plundered, killed, set houses on fire
78)	Grahovac	Petra	Mlado	has been retired, could kill very modestly, set houses on fire
79)	Jankovic	Dusana	Vlado	took cattle and grain, set houses on fire, raped
80)	Kusota	Mile	Vinko	killed, plundered, slaughtered, raped, was declared a war criminal
81)	Markovic	Smilje	Marko nickname Cicin	was in the reserve of the militia, beat terribly, plundered, raped
82)	Koncar	Pilipa	Dragan	plundered, killed, slaughtered, raped
83)	Koncar	Pilipa	Brande	plundered, killed, slaughtered, raped
84)	Koncar	Steve	Nino	plundered, killed, slaughtered, raped, set houses on fire
85)	Konc[illegible]	Rade	Milan	plundered, killed, slaughtered, set houses on fire
86)	Vlasenka	Petra	Mitar	plundered, killed, slaughtered, raped, set houses on fire

/...

87)	Lukic	Boze	Ljuban	plundered, killed, slaughtered, raped, set houses on fire
88)	Girakovac	Boze	Dragan	at the front, he was declared a war criminal, plundered, killed, set houses on fire, slaughtered and raped
89)	Stojakovic		Novo	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
90)	Stojakovic		Milos	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
91)	Tejic		Stevo	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
92)	Tejic		Bosko	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
93)	Baltic	Mladena	Savan	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
94)	Krndija		Mladen	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
95)	Krndija		Drasko	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
96)	Kostic		Mico	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
97)	Krckovski	Joske	Vlado	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
98)	Krckovski	Joske	Boro	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered

99) Jokic		Mladen	guard in the camp of Omarska, beat, killed, took watches, jewelry, money and documents
100) Hrvacanin		Miroslav	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
101) Hrvacanin		Mico	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
101) Zdjelar	Voskrsije	Mico	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
102) Obradovic		Drago	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
104) Miletic	Dusana	Slavko	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
105) Kos	Cvije	Milan	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
106) Tenic		Milan	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
107) Buvac		Mile	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
108) Janjic	Nenada	Neso	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
109) Radakovic		Milan	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
110) Marmat		Slobodan	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
111) Zrnic		Dragan	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
112) Andic		Zivko	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered

113)	Kocka		Zravko	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
114)	Radic		Dragoslav	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
115)	Milutinovic		Mijodrag	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
116)	Marmat		Rajko	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
117)	Mejakic		Zeljko	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
118)	Gruban		Rade	he was the organizer of crimes at the front, was declared a war criminal, plundered, raped
119)	Gruban	Rade	Goran	was with his father at the front, the same holds true as for the father, raped, beat, plundered, killed
120)	Pusac		Marinko	raped, killed, slaughtered, beat, plundered
121)	Rajkovic	Dane	Ivo	Married to a Serbian woman, voluntarily joined the Serbian army, mainly plundered and beat
122)	Miskovic		Stino	governor of the district of Prijedor; gave orders what to do with Muslims and Croats

113) Radakovic	Dragan	director of the national park of Kozarac, leaded the interrogations in the camp commission, was declared a war criminal
124) Zeljaja	Dragan	commander of a tank unit, he enjoyed to destroy houses and killed, was declared a war criminal
125) Kobat	Vlado	the escort of a camp convoy, slaughtered, beat, killed, raped
126) Pirvan	Dusan	guard in Omarska, took people away, beat, slaughtered, killed, cut genitals off
127) Kocka	Zeljko	soldier of the Serbian army, slaughtered, beat, plundered money, gold, foreign currency in the camp; was declared a war criminal
128) Stevanovic	Tevan	tortured detainees in Omarska and ordered to torture, was declared a war criminal
129)	Uros,	has a wooden leg, guard in Omarska, merciless, passed gaz and water into the rooms of the prisoners

130)	Egic	Sretko	mechanical engineer, beat, killed, took money and gold, raped
131)	Mijodragovic	Slavko	killed, stole, beat, raped, plundered, stole furnishings, money, cattle
132)	Gruban	Rajko	shift-commander, he got the guards into the way of beating and killing and of pulling golden teeth
133)		Zoran nickname Zoko	working in the petrol station Kozarac, he enjoyed to beat, to kill, to slaughter, to plunder, to rape
134)	Damjanovic	Rajko called Faca	guard in all camps, he attracted attention as murderer, killed, raped, robbed gold and money
135)	Banovic	Rajko	Keroterm Prijedor, was declared as criminal, beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered
136)	Markovic	Vlado	Keraterm/Prijedor, was declared a war criminal, beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered
137)	Antonic	Mico	Keraterm/Prijedor, was declared a war criminal, beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered

138)	Adamovic		Vlado	Keraterm/Prijedor, was declared a war criminal, beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered
139)	Rujevic		Rajko	killed, beat, raped, slaughtered, plundered
140)	Duric		Mihajo	killed, beat, raped, slaughtered, plundered
141)	Popovic		Dragan	worker in Germany, he arrived the week-end, beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered
141)	Topic	Vase	Mirko	beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered
142)	Topic	Vase	Dano	beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered
143)	Topic	Vase	Brane	beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered
144)	Maric		Slobodan	beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered
145)	Stupar		Drago	beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered
146)	Tepic	Ilije	Ljuban	platoon-leader of the Serbian army; beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered
147)	Sajak		Zare	worker in Boro, Montoza/Prijedor, maintenance man, beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, beat

148)	Savic		Rade	born in Omarsak, Serbian soldier, beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered
149)	Barisa	Dusana	Zoran	from Omarska, declared a war criminal, killed, beat, raped, plundered
150)	Popovic	Boska	Uros	beat, killed, slaughtered, raped, plundered

LIST B

Spisak zločinaca

1	Kuruzović	( )	Slobodan	Komandant logora Trnopolje bijo organizator za ubijanje ljudi a logo
2	Kočka	( )	Željko	Komandant Logora Omarska bijo je a ubijica i organizator ubijanja ljudi a ko
3	Fuštar	( )	Mile	Komandir smjene kerotarom Prijedor, ubojica i naredivo straži da ubija
4	Čavić	( )	Dragan i Milan =	Bili su straži koji su izvodili ubijali po jednog i više ljudi a ubija
5	Čavić	( )	Momčilo	Bijo stražar ali po radu mnje pljačk kuću poljo kuće izvodijo iz logora
6	Čavić	( )	Uroš	Bijo stražar u svojoj smjeni izvodij ubijo izvodijo ženske i djecu i a
2	Fuštar	( )	Mile	Bijo komandir smjene u kerotaru Prijedora naredivo da ima ubija i ko
8	Crepulja	( )	Milan	Bijo stražar vrlom je izvodijo i ubijo naslirano i ukrao pljačko polj
9	Milutinović	( )	Radivoje	Bijo stražar znano je maćiti i ra na ronne načine pljačko ukrao p
0	Monjat	( )	Lazo	Bijo stražar izvodijo ljude ubijo kuću žene ubijo otimo pare i z
1	Mitrović	(Jovana)	Mladen i Marijan =	Bili zloglasne ubojice silnovoja plj polili kuće po selima zapalivao
2	Puhalić	( )	Slavko	Bijo komandir vojne policije Stanojlo organizino ubojstva ljudi
3	Topola	( )	Branko	Bijo zamjenik komandata Logora Omarskoj organizino ubojstva ubij
4	Mlatar	( )	Žare	Bijo stražar u omarskoj i ubijo o prvom prijedor kako ljude a ubije ub
5	Ritan	(Ilije)	Zoran	Tuko po selima ubijo ukrao blago
6	Kondić	( )	Drago	Bijo komandir smjene kerotarom Pr organizino ubojstva kuću zapaljeno pl
7	Macepura	(Vasilja)	Vito	Voljo kuću silovati pljačkati pos
8	Savrek	(Mihajlo)	Vlado	Voljo kuću silovati pljačkati po
9	Korajica	(Sretka)	Mladen	Voljo kuću silovati pljačkati pol
0	Ilić	( )	Rade	Voljo kuću silovati pljačkati polit
1	Ritević	(Marka)	Svetislav	Voljo kuću silovati pljačkati polit
2	Komarnicki	(Steve)	Miroslav i Marijan =	Bili ubojice kuću pljačkali pol
3	Škrbić	( )	Cvitoja	
4	Škrbić	(Ostoje)	Dragan	Bili ubojice kuću pljač polili zapalili
5	Jankovič	(Milena)	Nikola	Najviše voljo pljačkati i ubi
6	Markovič	( )	Rade	Bijo čuvarca logora u cr poto ubojica klao pljačko ub

/...

1	Vidović (Mile)	Jako		vrnio i dalje pratio ih kuć[a] a onda vezu sa komandom četiri metra ovdje upućuje za rezerv[u]
2	Vidović (Jake)	Mile		Bijo u komandi protezničke upućuje komandu po zarobljavanju civilnog inspektora naređenje da ubije ubija ostali a onda je bijo zločinac sa
3	Vidović (Jake)	Drago	zvani Cico	Bijo na frontu proglašen ratnim zločincem ubijanjem civila pljačka klavo polije kuć[e]
3	Vidović (Bore)	Drago	zvani Tepo	Bijo na frontu proglašen ratnim zločincem ubijanjem civila pljačka klavo polije kuć[e]
1	Vidović (Bore)	Goran		Bijo na frontu proglašen ratnim zločincem ubijanje civila pljačka klavo polije kuć[e]
2	Vidović (Baje)	Mirko		Po zarobljavanju električar pravio ubijati i vozio g[a] ubijca sa komisijom i loco uspješe radom
3	Vidović (Bore)	Rajko		Volijo ubijati klati pljačkati silovati
4	Lukić (Bože)	Ljubam		Po zarobljavanju vozač ženjen muslimanko rodi kad ovo uzeja ubijo klavo pljačko silov
5	Baltić ( )	Vlado		Ubijali klali pljačkali palili kuć[e] silovali muslimanke i hrvatice žen
6	Baltić (Vlade)	Ljubiša		
7	Baltić ( )	Domčilo		Volijo ubijati klati pljačkati silovati
8	Baltić ( )	Rade		Volički ubijati klati pljačkati silovo omučiti koko otac Jako i ost
9	Baltić (Rade)	Radomir		
10	Baltić ( )	Mladen		Volijo ubijati klati pljačkati silovati
11	Petković (Jonka)	Ranko		Bijo komandir civilna milicije organ naredivo ali ovo bijo ubijanje i silo
12	Čurguz ( )	Pero		Bijo predsednik crvenog križa srpsk organizovo ubijanje ljudi konvojima
13	Čurguz (Pere)			Primo od oca Pere naredbe i izvršio ubijanje ljudi iz konvoja na stratište ljud
14	Vučković ( )	Dragan		Bijo veliki ubijica pljačkaš palijo k
15	Kostić ( )	Dragoljub		Bijo veliki ubijica pljačkaš palijo k
16	Nišević ( )	Goran		Bijo veliki ubijica pljačko palijo k
17	Nišević ( )	Rade		Bijo veliki ubijica pljačko palijo k
18	Nišević ( )	Domir		Bijo veliki ubijica pljačko palijo k
19	Borovnica ( )	Goran		Znamo da je u Kozarcu zadnje ubijo prvo ljudi bijo na frontu proglašen zločincem
50	Žigić ( )	Milenko		Bijo komandir kod minobacača 120 mm i ličnom ubijo i naredivo klavo pljačko polij
51	Žigić (Milenke)	Veljko		Veliki ubijica kavo i otac silovo polijo
52	Žigić ( )	Jovan		Bijo veliki ubijica pljačko klavo pali
53	Žigić ( )	Dragan		Bijo u Trnopolju vozijo uzo Žaći silovo žene otimo zlato i pare od

/...

-	Radulović ( )	Ahilo	To zanimanje nisam [illegible] rezervni kapetan i ko
3	Radulović (Ahile)	Ahilleh	Bijo komandir čete u domovinskoj komponji rodijo
5	Tadić (Ostoje)	Dušan	Bijo u srpskoj miliciji civilnoj zloglasnik velika
4	Tadić (Ostoje)	Ljuban	ubijo pljačko silovo nagonio puno ljudi [illegible]
8	Banović ( )	Predrag	Bijo je zloglasnik u kerestinecu Prijedor mimo toga o
3	Knežević ( )	Dule	e ubijo je preko [illegible]
2	Veljković ( )	Dragan	Veliki zločinac organizator ubojstva i hapšenja
1	Balić (Dušana)	Goran	Komandir milicije srpske u kninu ubijo [illegible]
2.	Žigić ( )	Zoran	Bijo zloglasnik u kerestinecu Omorskoj komponji
3	Gajić (Milka)	Gavro	Bijo stražar [illegible]
4	Gajić (Gavre)	Milos	braća bili na frontovima protuhrvatski ratni
5	Gajić (Gavre)	Goran	zločincima silovali ubijali klali ljude i
6	Mijatović ( )	Vaso	Bijo logor [illegible]
7	Dragičević (Bože)	Boško	Vozač kod velepromeća ubijo pljačko silovo
8	Babić ( )	Dušan	Bijo logor a posle mesta za komandira vrsta
9	Kojić (Bože)	Goran	ova dva brata su ubijali klali pljačkali
0	Kojić (Boze)	Vladen	silovali palili bili na hrvatskim
1	Šobota ( )	Vladem	Volijo pijan Luci ljude mučen [illegible]
2	Vlatinka (Petra)	Rade	Volijo kadjovaču ljudi od kolona kod ih
3	Ilitrović (Ilije)	Dražge	Brat i sestra su zajedno pljačkali ubijali
4	Ilitrović (Ilije)	Roza	palili [illegible] kuće stoku [illegible]
5	Čorić (Vlade)	Dušan	Bijo ubojica [illegible]
6	Milodinović (Save)	Milan	[illegible]
7	Grahovac (Petra)	Mirko	Vozač kod [illegible]
8	Grahovac (Petra)	Mlado	u [illegible]
9	[illegible] (Dušana)	Vlado	Otimo stoku [illegible]
0	Kusota (Mile)	Vinko	Ubijo pljačko [illegible]

/...

1	Markovič	(Smilje)	Marko zvani čičun	Bijo u rezervnom vojnom sastavu milicije sivog tuba pjačar
2	Končar	(Filipa)	Dragan	Pjačko ubijo klavo sivo
3	Končar	(Filipa)	Brane	Pjačko ubijo klavo sivo
4	Končar	(Steve)	Rajo	Pjačko ubijo klavo sivo
5	Končar	(Rade)	Milan	Poljo pjačko ubijo klavo sivo
6	Vlastenka	(Petra)	Mitar	Pjačko ubijo poljo klavo sivo
7	Lukić	(Boje)	Ljubom	Pjačko ubijo poljo klavo sivo
8	Grakovac	(Boje)	Dragan	Bijo na hrvatskoj proglašenom zbegu Pjačko ubijo poljo klavo sivo
9	Stojaković	( )	Novo	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
10	Stojaković	( )	Milot	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
11	Tejić	( )	Stevo	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
12	Tejić	( )	Boško	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
13	Baltić	(Mladena)	Savan	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
14	Krndija	( )	Mladen	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
15	Krndija	( )	Dražko	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
16	Kostić	( )	Mićo	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
17	Krčkovski	(Jake)	Vlado	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
18	Krčkovski	(Jake)	Boro	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko Bijo stražar u omarskoj u logoru tuko ubijo otmenatog zatv pora.
19	Jokić	( )	Mladen	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
20	Hrvačanin	( )	Miroslav	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
21	Hrvačanin	( )	Mićo	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
22	Zdjelar	(Vaskrsije)	Mićo	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
23	Obradović	( )	Drago	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
24	Miletić	(Dušena)	Slavko	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
25	Hof	(Cvije)	Milan	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
26	Tomić	( )	Milan	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko
27	Buvač	( )	Mile	Sivo ubijo klavo tuko pjačko

/...

	Janjić	(Nenada)	Neša	ulevo ubija klevo pljačka Žuka
1	Radaković	( )	Milan	ulevo ubija klevo Žuka pljačka
	Marmot	( )	Slobodan	ulevo ubija klevo Žuka pljačka
	Zrnić	( )	Dragan	ulevo ubija klevo Žuka pljačka
2	Antić	( )	Živko	ulevo ubija klevo Žuka pljačka
3	Kočka	( )	Zravko	ulevo ubija klevo Žuka pljačka
4	Radić	( )	Dragoslav	ulevo ubija klevo Žuka pljačka
5	Milutinović	( )	Mijodrag	ulevo ubija klevo Žuka pljačka
6	Marmot	( )	Lajko	ulevo ubija klevo Žuka pljač
7	Mejakić	( )	Željko	ulevo ubija klevo Žuka pljačk
8	Gruban	( )	Rade	Bijo na straži organizator ubijanja proglašen zločincem pljačke ulevo
9	Gruban	(Rade)	Goran	Bijo na straži na fronti ulici Trebinje otac sina ulevo Žuka pljačka ubij
10	Pušac	( )	Marinko	ulevo ubija klevo Žuka pljačka
11	Rajković	(Done)	Ivo	Osuđen krivičnim dosuđivanjem ubij a otpadu pljačke ubijanje pljačka i Žuka
12	Ačkonić	( )	Simo	Bijo pravnik opštine Prijedor naredi ubijanje da se radi od ovih ubijanja i bezakonja
13	Radaković	( )	Dragan	Bijo direktor ugostiteljskog preduzeća Kevin ispaljivač komandi bezakonja proglašen zločin
14	Željaja	( )	Dragan	Komandant Teritorijalne jedinice bijo ubijanje naređivače ubijanju proglašen zločin
15	Kobot	( )	Vlado	Bijo pratioc konvoja za logore izvršen za ne ljudskima klevo Žuka ubija ulevo
16	Pirvan	( )	Dušan	Bijo stražar u Omarskoj izvodjen na Žuka klevo ubija ulevo pljačka
17	Kočka	( )	Željko	Vojnik vojske vojske klevo Žuka pljač pare zlato dinare u logoru proglašen z
18	Stevanović	( )	Tevan	Ubijao logorase u Omarskoj a i drug ovratiteljka kako da ovaće proglašen zločin
19		( )	Vroš Bez nogu ima drvenu	Bijo stražar u Omarskoj bez ovratiteljka pušku pljačka proglašen zločin
20	Egić	( )	Srećko	Po zavirivanju muslimanki iz ženskih vrata pare i ulevo
21	Mijodragović	( )	Slavko	ubijo klevo Žuka ulevo pljačka gonj gradu od ljudi stanovništva zlato
22	Gruban	( )	Rajko	Bijo komandir mjesne mogonjo stražar da Žuka ubijaju otimanje i da vrate zlatne
23		( )	Zoran zvani Žuka	Radijo na barikadama ubijao klevo ulevo Žuka ubijati Roži pljačkati
24	Davjanović	( )	Rajko zvani Foca =	Bijo pripadnik bezakonja stražar na pravi ubijao Žuka ulevo pljačka zlato pare

/...

7	Rajko	( )	Banović	heroičnom prijedor proglašen zločinc...
8	Marković	( )	Vlado	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko
9	Antonić	( )	Ilićo	heroičnom Prijedor proglašen zlo...
10	Adamović	( )	Vlado	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko
11	Dujević	( )	Rajko	heroičnom Prijedor proglašen zločin...
12	Đurić	( )	Mihajlo	ubijo Teško klavo tilovo pljačko
13	Popović	( )	Dragan	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko za vrijeme a...
14	Topić	(Vase)	Mirko	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko
15	Topić	(Vate)	Dane	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko
16	Topić	(Vate)	[redacted]Brane	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko
17	Marić	( )	Slobodan	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko
18	Stepan	( )	Drago	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko
19	Tejić	(Ilije)	Ljuban	heroičnom Vodnik trpke ubijo...
20	Šajak	( )	Žare	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko
21	Savić	( )	Rade	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko
22	Barišа	(Pušan)	Zoran	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko
23	Popović	(Boška)	Uroš	Teško ubijo klavo tilovo pljačko

LIST C

CAVIC Uros (No. 6):	I could see that this man shot five Croats at the railway-station of Kozarac. Rank: policeman
VIDOVIC Drago (No. 29):	I could see that this man beat up men in Keraterm. I don't know how many men he beat up. Rank: lance-corporal
VIDOVIC Drago (No.30):	I could see that this man shot two people on the road to Banja Luka. Rank: soldier
NISEVIC Goran (No. 46):	I could see that this man beat a camp detainee to death with a rifle butt and he forced three men to drink dirty water from a puddle. Rank: soldier
BOROVNICA Goran (No. 49):	I saw that this man shot five people in front of the school-building in Kozarac. Rank: soldier
ZIGIC Milenko (No. 50):	I saw that this man beat men with a rifle butt in the camps of Omarska, Keraterm and Trnopolje. Rank: lance-corporal
ZIGIC Veljko (No. 51):	This man, too, beat men with a rifle butt. He beat five to ten men. Soldier.
ZIGIC Jovan (No. 52):	This man, too, beat men with a rifle butt. Soldier.

RADULOVIC Miso (No. 54):	I saw that he beat up three men in the toilets of the camp of Trnopolje and beat them with a rifle butt. Captain.
RADULOVIC Milutin (No. 55):	This man participated when his father Miso RADULOVIC beat the men in the toilets. Soldier.
TADIC Dusan (No. 56):	This man hurt four men with a knife in the camp of Omarska. When the wounded persons tried to run away he shot them with a machine gun. Policeman.
TADIC Ljuban (No. 57):	This man beat four men in the camp of Omarska. No function.
BANOVIC Predrag Cupo (No. 58):	When this man was on duty in the camp of Keraterm, he always beat a detainee to death, I could also see that he tortured men with a knife and a iron stick. Soldier.
BABIC Goran (No. 61):	I saw that this man shot at a group of men in front of a mosque in Kamicani. Commander of the police in Kozarac.
ZIGIC Zoran (No. 62):	This man beat many men in the camp of Keraterm. I don't know the number of men who were beaten. Once I could see that he ran over two prisoners with a car. Soldier
GAJIC Milos (No. 64) and GAJIC Goran (No. 65)	These men are brothers. They were drunk when they came from the front and arbitrarily beat prisoners. They caused injuries with knifes to some prisoners. Soldiers.

/...

DRAGICEVIC Bosko (No. 67)	This man, too, shot at the group of men in front of the mosque in Kamicani (see BABIC Goran, No. 61).
	Policeman.
BABIC Dusan (No. 69):	I saw that this man set houses on fire in Kozarac.
	Rank unknown.
KOJIC Goran (No. 69) and KOJIC Mladen (No. 70):	These men are brothers. These men came back from the front and beat four prisoners in the camp of Trnopolje. They took two of the men with them. These men never came back to the camp. I suppose that they were killed by the Serbs.
	Soldiers.
MITROVIC Draze (No. 73) and MITROVIC Rosa (No. 74)	Brother and sister who set houses on fire in Kamicani and stole objects of value.
	Soldier and civilian.
KUSOTA Vinko (No. 80)	I saw this men beating prisoners regularly in the camp of Trnopolje and taking their objects of value.
	Soldier.
MARKOVIC Marko (No. 81)	I saw that this man shot an inhabitant of the town of Brdzani in front of his house.
	Policeman.
KONCAR Brane (No. 83) and KONCAR Nino (No. 84) and KONCAR Milan (No. 85)	These brothers stole cows and horses in the village of Hrnici.
	Soldiers.
GJRAKOVAC Dragan (No. 88)	This man often came from the front and beat arbitrarily prisoners in the camp of Omarska
	Soldier.

TEJIC Stevo (No. 91) and TEJIC Bosko (No. 92)	These brothers came from the front to the camp of Trnopolje and requested jewelry, money and other objects of value from the prisoners. Soldiers.
BALTIC Savan (No. 93)	This man, too, came from the front and requested objects of value from the prisoners of the camp of Trnopolje. Soldier.
ZRNIC Dragan (No. 111)	This man dragged two women out of the group of prisoners of the camp of Trnopolje and brought them away. When coming back the women told us that they had been raped. Soldier.
KOCKA Zravko (No. 113)	This man beat arbitrarily prisoners in the camp of Trnopolje and took their objects of value. Lance-corporal.
RADIC Dragoslav (No. 114)	When this man was on duty in the camp of Trnopolje he beat some men to death with a rifle butt. Soldier.
GRUBAN Rade (No. 118)	This man sometimes came from the front to the camp of Keraterm and arbitrarily beat prisoners. I suppose his rank is that of a captain.
GRUBAN Goran (No. 119)	This man, too, sometimes came from the front to the camp of Keraterm and arbitrarily beat prisoners. Soldier.
KOCKA Zeljko (No. 127)	He beat prisoners in the camp of Trnopolje and took their objects of value. Soldier.

..... Uros (No. 129) (last name unknown)	This man was a guard in Omarska and beat prisoners on their head with an iron stick. Civilian.
GJRUBAN Rajko (No. 132)	This man was a commander. He stole rings and earrings and gold-capped teeth of some prisoners.
BANOVIC Rajko (No. 135)	He was member of the guard of the camp of Keraterm. He, too, arbitrarily beat prisoners. This man is the cousin of BANOVIC Predrag Cupo (No. 58). Soldier.
MARKOVIC Vlado (No. 136)	This man beat prisoners with a wooden stick in the camp of Keraterm. Soldier.
POPOVIC Dragan (No. 141)	This man is a foreign worker in Germany. During the weekends, he came to the camp of Keraterm to work as a guard. He arbitrarily beat prisoners. Soldier.
TOPIC Mirko (No. 141) and TOPIC Dane (No. 142) und TOPIC Brane (No. 143):	These brothers soiled some prisoners in the camp of Keraterm with motor-oil and then beat them. Soldiers.
MARIC Slobodan (No. 144)	This man, too, soiled prisoners of the camp of Keraterm with motor-oil and beat them. Soldier.